

MAINE FARMER AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.

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THE FARMER.

Hallowell, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1838.

Commercial Convention in Virginia.

The Virginians seem to be waking up to their interests a little, and anxiously inquiring "What shall we do to be saved"—from the disgrace of being among the last, instead (as they formerly were) being among the first in the race of commercial spirit and enterprise? A convention was held the 13th ult. at Richmond, by many of her citizens, and various propositions discussed, all tending to elicit information in regard to the present condition of and to exchange views and opinions members from different sections of her territory. An enlargement of banking capital was recommended, and a committee appointed to report upon the advantages of an increased foreign trade—an increase of manufacturing establishments, and a judicious system of Internal Improvements. We are glad to see this movement, and it would be well if the citizens of every State would occasionally set to investigate these subjects, and enquire of each other, what more can we and ought we to do? regard to these matters the South have undoubtedly been too remiss. They have been lulled by their prosperity into a listless and dreamy state of inactivity, while the busy and bustling Yankee of

North has taken advantage of it, and profited their aversion to exert themselves in any pursuit which extended very far from the Plantation, w it might seem to some, that it would be well for the North if they should continue in this quiet inactive state of things at the South,—in order what of enterprise we had (and we are not unstocked with it) might meet a better reward. do not look at it in this light. We look upon Union as a great whole, and should be glad to see every individual and every resource fully employed; and if every State or section looked to themselves, they would all be thus employed, and thus engaged, would experience more fellowship—would have more unity of interest, and could not so often be found arrayed one against the other when questions of national policy should be discussed in Congress. If all should arouse themselves, no State could suffer by it, for each old soon find business compatible with its situation, resources, and the spirit of its people.

Leave this feeling prevail throughout the Union, cause them all to commercial pursuits—manufacturing and agricultural employments, and the vicious notion, now too prevalent, that it is degrading and disgraceful to work, would vanish, a healthy activity be instilled into every individual. What might not the "Old Dominion" become, if she could be roused throughout her broad Union to this belief, and not only to the belief, to the very execution of plans which should fill seaports with ships of her own building, and owned by her own sons,—which should fit every vessel for turning the wheels of some manufacturing establishment, owned and operated by her citizens, and which would make every plantation yearly improve in fertility and profit by the industry of free and independent farmers.

We heartily wish them the enjoyment of all these things, and doubt not that if the Convention shall persevere in the right course, many of them will live to see them take place, and rejoice in the change which they were instrumental in bringing about.

Jauffret's New Manure.

Our readers will undoubtedly recollect that we last spring published an account, from a foreign Journal, that a Frenchman by the name of Jauffret had discovered a process of converting dry and inert woody substances into a valuable manure; and that a Society in England were about making up a large sum of money to buy the secret of him.

Recent accounts state, that it is only one of the humbugs of the day. That he has been receiving money from all quarters for his secret, and that he used nothing but a common strong ley to corrode the woody substances. After keeping up the hoax for a long time, "he died one day," and left his credulous patrons minus their cash. Thus bursteth this bubble.

Does the Sap of Trees descend into the Roots in Autumn?

DURATION OF TIMBER.

By a communication in the last Farmer from our friend J. H. J., we perceive that he has been experimenting in regard to this question.

We hardly know whether he is yet a convert to the doctrine we advanced or not; his concluding paragraph being somewhat indefinite. He says, "So I conclude that as long as the earth is frozen about the roots no sap is in motion there; and the sap which flows above is stowed away there in autumn." Where? In the root or above?

We have also tried some experiments. In November of 1836, we had a man clearing away some soil, bushes and trees from a ledge of rocks which we were going to blast. He cut off the roots of a maple and the sap flowed in almost a stream. What was the cause of this? There was no apparent vegetation. The leaves had been killed by the frost, and were falling; and yet the roots were full of sap, which flowed profusely when cut. We cut into the body of the tree and it bled but very little.

This is but a single experiment, and it is not safe to draw conclusions from only one trial.

A writer in a late number of Silliman's Journal advocates the idea that the sap goes into the heart of the trees and roots in winter, and produces some very good reasons to substantiate his theory. His object is to prove, that it is better to cut timber, if you desire it to be durable, in summer than in winter; because the sap in summer, being in the alburnum or sap wood, is generally hewn off, while, if cut in the winter, the sap, being in the heart wood, remains in the timber and causes decay.

We shall publish his communication as soon as we have room for it.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

HARVESTING GRAIN.

MR. HOLMES:—Among the many improvements recommended to the Farmers of Maine relating to the business of Agriculture, I have been surprised

that so little has been said on cutting and saving grain. It is certainly a very important item in Husbandry, and ought to occupy the attention of every farmer; and although not a practical farmer myself, I have thought a few hints on this subject might not be improper, at this season of the year, when grain is shortly to be gathered in.

The hints I may offer are perhaps nothing new under the sun; but it is well to call the mind to things that are of importance, though they may be old. And in the first place, I will say, that much grain is damaged by getting it into the barn before it is sufficiently dry, and mowing it down in large piles, in consequence of which the grain heats, and the straw frequently moulds, and to this cause may be justly attributed much of the bad flour ground in the State of Maine. Although no perceptible difference may appear, on a superficial examination, between grain thus mown heated and mown sweat, and that which is properly dried and taken care of, yet it will be seen on grinding that the former has lost its life and elasticity, and become dead and heavy—while the latter is full of life, retaining all its natural properties. If grain is got into the barn before it is dry, it never should be thrown into large bodies if it can possibly be avoided, but should be put in such a situation that it can dry without going through the process of fermentation.

Another cause of injury to the grain and loss to the farmer is thrashing grain when it is too wet. Some men I have seen, who will have their grain thrashed, regardless of the condition it is in for such an operation. By thrashing before the straw and grain are suitably dry, there is much loss sustained in the time of thrashing, beside the grain that is generally left in the straw; and this is not all,—when grain that is damp is put into bins and boxes it receives more or less injury.

But the greatest and most crying evil I would point out, in getting in grain, is the slovenly and wasteful practice that is so prevalent among the farmers of Maine, of mowing almost all kinds of grain. I know of no argument in favor of this manner of getting grain but the difference in the time that is required to cradle or reap it, and that which is required to cut it down, like a field of grass.

I admit it can be cut down in some less time with the common scythe, yet I think I can say with safety that every thing after cutting it in such a manner is bad. It is not so conveniently taken up and secured,—it requires more barn room for stowage,—more time is required to secure it, and the waste of grain is much more. But admit there are no inconveniences attending this method of getting grain, up to the time of thrashing, the difference in the expense of thrashing will more than overbalance all that can possibly be gained by mowing grain. I am satisfied from the experience I have had in thrashing, that there is from 30 to 50 per cent. difference in the cost of thrashing grain, whether mowed or reaped. It is a mistaken idea which some farmers have expressed, that because there are Thrashing Machines to perform the work of thrashing, it is of but little consequence in what condition their grain is in, when it is put into the

barn. But it is as necessary that grain should be in as good order to thrash in a Machine, as if it were to be thrashed with a common Flail. It may perhaps be thought that I have stated the difference between thrashing mowed grain and reaped at too great a contrast. But when I speak of thrashing, I mean to include raking off the straw and winnowing the grain.

So far as I am acquainted with the manner of getting grain in other States, the cradle and sickle are generally used, while mowing and raking are altogether condemned. The practice of cradling may become familiar to almost every farmer who will take the trouble by a little practice to learn. In Massachusetts I am told the art of cradling is common among all laborers, and I presume it is so in other sections of our country where grain is raised.

It is very essential in the process of thrashing that the grain is reaped or cradled, and done up in convenient bundles, that it may be handled with ease and safety. But so long as it is mowed it can never be thrashed to advantage in a Machine, nor in any other way I have ever seen. I have said I am not a practical farmer, and if I have said anything in this article inconsistent with the interests of the agricultural community, I hope some correspondent of the Farmer will point out wherein I have erred.

A THRASHER.

Winthrop, July, 1838.

THE GRAIN WORM.

MR. HOLMES:—I must again ask your indulgence to offer a few remarks, in self-defence, in reply to J. H. J., in the Farmer of the 3d inst.

I had no idea that his communication in the Farmer of the 26th ult. was to be continued, when I sent my communication to you, in answer to his of that date.

But I find that he has continued his remarks, and it does appear to me that he was determined to establish his own opinion upon the subject; and not only this, but he seems to be very anxious that the public should not try lime and ashes to their own entire satisfaction.

That which I as well as a great many others believe to be a sure remedy against the *Grain Worm* is before the public to be tried by each individual, or not, as it may suit his inclination.

I fear not the result of the remedy when properly applied. I may have been deceived, as well as others, in this; but, for myself I hope I may be again deceived in the same way, for I did believe that the application of the lime and ashes did save one piece of my wheat from destruction.

I believe but a few months will pass over our heads, before this question will be settled, either for or against lime and ashes; and then we shall see who "jumps at a result."

"For the information of your new subscribers," I will give an extract from the *Yankee Farmer*, to which your readers have been referred. It is this, "Many farmers doubt the efficacy of lime and ashes in destroying the wheat worm; they say that they have sowed them on their wheat, and they have done no good."

"But on enquiring we find that they have not made a fair experiment—they have not sowed them at the proper time."

"They might as well throw water on the ruins of a building destroyed by fire, and then say, because the evil was not prevented or remedied, that water will not quench fire, for they have tried it and found it did no good. Or they might throw water on a building before it was on fire, and because it afterwards burnt, say that water would not destroy fire."

This is what I had reference to when I referred

you to the extracts from the *Yankee Farmer*. It was to show how easy it was for some to condemn without a fair trial.

As J. H. J. has a particular regard for your new subscribers, (I hope you have a thousand,) I will show them how much dependence can be placed upon a man who is determined *not* to be convinced: or if convinced "against his will to remain of the same opinion still." I will give you an extract from a communication of mine, in the 13th No. of the present volume of the *Maine Farmer*.

It is as follows. "I cannot forbear to mention in this connection, the most proper time, as I suppose, to apply the lime.

"If any one will take the trouble to examine a wheat head, he will find that the hull on one side is shorter than on the other—very much like a hawk's bill.

"Immediately after the heading of the wheat, these husks open to put out the blows for seed, when in a short time they close up completely—yes, water tight.

"Hence it is very obvious that in applying lime, &c., it should be done before these hulls close up.

"If it is put on after these hulls close up, nothing from the lime or ashes ever reaches the egg or the worm of the fly."

Hence you have what I consider the "nick of time" to apply the remedy. Why didn't J. H. J. give the "whole story about the nick of time?"

Now suppose that any one should apply lime or ashes to-morrow morning, before the husks are open, (I here would mention that I have used both lime and ashes separate and mixed, but when I have good ashes I should prefer to mix them, say half and half,) and the wheat heads should become coated with the application, and should remain hard or dry after that until the "valves or husks" should close, do you think any one would suppose that the application would answer the same purpose that it would were it applied when the valves were open, so that the lye from the ingredients would go to the egg or worm and destroy its life?

Now the fact is, in my opinion, the lime, &c. must be applied *before* the husks are open, or *when* they are open. Should it happen, as it does no doubt, after the lime is applied to the unopened heads, there should not be wet enough from dew or rain to moisten the lime, it might as well be off as on, perhaps; unless it should be considered beneficial to the wheat, which Dr. Jackson is decidedly of opinion that it is.

I am fully of the opinion that there are some who will not believe the truth, "though one rose from the dead." I know a hot-headed politician who has declared that he "would not believe the truth if he knew it was the truth unless he could have the evidence from some other source than of a paper opposed to him in politics." Such a man could digest a "stack of cats,"—a broad-axe would not be a priming for him.

This must close what I have to say on this subject. A candid community will settle the question, and I hope what has been said upon this subject will not prove useless to such a community.

July 4, 1838.

which might make a great difference this hot weather. May there not be some evanescent particles first rise, less ponderous than the cream would have been had the milk set until it had all risen.

That a given quantity of what the butter maker call good, thick cream, taken off when the whole has risen that the milk will afford, having suitable weather, time and place, will weigh less than the milk, is to me yet doubtful. If it is so, no one can be more willing to say it, and yield to facts, than your correspondent.

Please let your accurate Chemist try such cream as I have named once more, for my scales and his do not agree. If mine are inaccurate, I should be glad to know it. Is it certain that a quart of butter is lighter than a quart of water, because if melted it will rise on the water? Tauta.

ENTOMOLOGY.

MR. HOLMES:—I have frequently adverted to this science, as one, the knowledge of which is very important to the farmer; and have made some remarks upon it inviting Legislative action to encourage the investigation of it. Personal observation satisfies me more and more every day of the truth of the position that such encouragement is absolutely necessary to the development of such facts as are indispensable to such an understanding of it as can be depended upon in practice.

To support this position, I think nothing more is necessary than to invite public attention to a few undeniable facts.

First. People in general are not qualified to class the different tribes of minute animals with precision; and without this, the strictest observations, and statements of facts, can be of little use. For let any person pay but a slight attention to this subject, and he will find a great many different kinds, approximating so near each other that such descriptions as are generally to be met with from people who have not studied the subject successfully would not enable him to determine with any certainty whether an individual insect he might discover, belonged to the same class or not. I will illustrate this by one fact. I had read in the *Maine Farmer* a description of the wheat fly, stating the size, color, &c., and that it had no wings. I caught one that I thought corresponded to the description in color and size, and had apparently two wings. I made the best examination I could without a microscope, and with the point of a pin in raising its wings, I found 4 instead of 2; and them folded directly above the other two. I have since examined some others similar in size and shape, but of different colors, with apparently two wings, but actually endowed with four.

Now from such facts as these, who can determine any thing to be of any practical use? Second. But if people generally possessed the requisite skill for this purpose, the business of farmers, who are the most immediately interested in this knowledge, is so pressing, that they can individually but ill afford the time requisite to make the necessary observations. It requires both skill and time, and a large stock of patience too. This knowledge can never be acquired by jumping to conclusions. It must be coolly and perseveringly pursued.

Third. It requires good optical instruments, and such as would be essential, would, perhaps, be thought too expensive for people in general to furnish themselves with. At any rate, they must be more interested than they do at present.

Fourth. It requires an undivided attention to a subject like this to gain any valuable knowledge of it. To watch these minute creatures through

their changes and note them with precision requires that the energies of a powerful mind should be constantly directed to it.

Fifth. Scientific men in this country are not, in the discharge of the duties devolving on them in their several professions, called upon to investigate the subject with a specific view to its bearing on the success of agriculture. Hence, then, though volumes have been written on this branch of knowledge, they have not benefitted the farmer; it is to him like a sealed book.

From all these premises I infer that it requires legislative bounty to insure its success, with a view to benefit our agriculture. And I am sure that a person well qualified for the task, would find sufficient employment the whole of his time, and I believe with immediate benefit to the community. And what would be one or two thousand dollars a year in comparison to the signal advantages we might expect from the disbursement of it.

I know some people may think it a profligate expenditure of money, to pay for watching bugs, worms, flies, &c. and dispensing a knowledge of their habits, and the best method of avoiding injury by them. Well, let those live and die in ignorance; and may no monumental stone record their folly!

J. H. J.

MR. HOLMES:—Will you please loan me some secluded corner of your paper, upon which I may, though with great diffidence, inscribe a line, dedicated to the particular attention of your (with a few exceptions) valuable correspondents, “J. H. J.” and “E. G. R.” who, at present, appear to be growing little “wolfish.”

A proper care of one's mental offspring, or a due incacity in supporting one's written opinions, is commendable; but to occupy a half or the whole of a column in proving that one has “swallowed a broad-axe,” or another a “stack of black cats,” is, I think, using too large a charge for the game—too much ground for the crop,—or it is, as John Holmes says, too “large a *boo* for so small a *goose*.” A word to the wise, &c.

H.

Importance of Agriculture—to all.

Stroudsburg, 23d May, 1838.

DEAR SIR,—Although not a farmer by occupation, yet, there is no department of human industry regarded by me with so deep an interest, as that of the cultivation and melioration of the soil. The sad experience of the few last years has taught us to feel how immediately we depend upon the humble calling of the husbandman for the daily supply of our most pressing wants.—Under Providence, society looks up to the farmer; who holds in trust the elements, not only of human comfort, but of existence itself. How important then is the business of agriculture—and, will add, how respectable too. Yes, sir, how respectable, *in itself*, and in the *public estimation*. Among private citizens, I know of none more worthy of honor than the industrious, intelligent and virtuous farmer—and to such a man, notwithstanding his plain garb and hard hand of labor, I could sooner bow, than to a score of gentle youths, who contrive to “lash the lingering moments into speed” by novel reading, hunting, fishing and the like.

But the farmer, in order that he may receive one from those only who can confer it, must have *intelligence*, hence he must *read*, for no man in these days of improvement and experiment can keep pace with society unless he adds the experience and observation of others to his own; and this is to be done by reading, reflection and experiment. Hence, the utility of well conducted agricultural journals—and such, sir, without inading flattery, I would denominate yours.

When I sat down, I intended to touch a subject on which I would be glad to see some remarks from yourself. In every district of country where I have resided, a general belief prevails of the influence of the moon's phrases on vegeta-

tion, as well as on various other things, together with a belief in the important influence of the signs. Now if these influences are only imaginary, as I suppose them to be, it is a matter of some consequence that the farmer should settle that point in his own mind. If error it is, it is by no means a fruitless error. Bad consequences, at least sometimes, may follow. Take an instance. A farmer has prepared his ground for Indian corn. It is in good condition; the season had come round, and all is favorable—*except the signs*. He must wait a week, perhaps, for the sign to travel on to *aries*, in order that the ears of his anticipated crop may correspond in length with those members of the body. When at last the golden moment arrives, sad to state, a rain has set in, which, had he committed his seed to the ground in season, would have been most favorable to its early germination; but, as matters are, it may put to hazard his whole crop, in those latitudes where a week's difference in the accession of the first autumnal frost will often make the difference of harvest or no harvest.*

But I will not enlarge—leaving this subject with you, and wishing you all that success and enjoyment which labors like yours deserve.

I am, with great respect, Yours, &c.

WM. P. VAIL.

JESSE BUEL.

[Cultivator.]

* The moon has unquestionably an influence upon vegetables and animals, as well as upon the ocean of waters; but we have never seen it attempted to be maintained, by men of scientific knowledge, nor have we ever believed, that one phase of this plant was more favorable to the deposit of seeds in the earth than another phase; and as for signs, the only one that we ever wait for, after our ground is prepared, and the season of planting or sowing arrived, is that of *good weather*, which we are sure to improve; and seldom fail of realizing good crops, whether the moon, at planting, be in *aries* or *pisces*—in the ram or the fish. The superstitions you mention belong to a by-gone age, when seeing the new moon over the left shoulder was deemed an infallible signs of ill luck.

The Main Objects

Of farming are, or should be two fold, viz: 1st. The greatest nett profit, with reference, however, 2dly, to the improvement, or at least to the preservation of the fertility of the soil. He that wears out his land, by a parsimonious stinting of manure and labor, and close cropping, with a view to present gain, may be compared to the intemperate man who parts with his last cow, that fed his family, to gratify intemperate indulgencies. While good land pays always a liberal reward to labor, poor land often beggars its proprietor. The fault is admitted, that our farmers cultivate *too much* land to cultivate it well; that they are parsimonious of their expenditure to put it and keep it in good order; and that they rely more upon propitious seasons, good luck, and the special bounties of Providence, for good crops, than they do upon judicious management—upon the capital and labor employed in the improvement of their grounds. There is no sounder maxim for the guidance of the farmer, than that which teaches—“WHAT YOU DO, DO WELL.”

Among our extracts in this day's paper, will be found a communication from “A Hampshire Farmer,” which we copy from the Farmers' Magazine, contrasting the profits of the old and new system of husbandry, not only as verified in his own practice, but in that of Von Thaer, whom we agree with the writer in pronouncing pre-eminent in both the theory and practice of agriculture. And we beg our readers to mark the result:—“On the improved system the expense of cultivation is double; the gross product is TRIPLE; the nett produce is QUADRUPLE!—Cultivator.”

Account Current.

Thrifty farmers are in the habit of making out a balance sheet for each year, in order to ascertain what they have made or lost by their farming operations, and with a view to profit from their errors.—Now Uncle Sam is at least nominally a farmer, and like all other farmers, can only expect to prosper in proportion as his sales exceed his purchases; and, at all events, if we find that he has not raised his own provisions, we may set it

down as certain, that he does not work it right and that unless he mends his ways, he must ultimately fail. The business of this nation, to be independent and prosperous, should be to provide breadstuffs, not only for its own population, but a surplus, sufficient to pay for the foreign commodities which we consume. Such would be the course of the prudent farmer; and we should think little of the shoemaker, or the hatter, who should be obliged to buy shoes or hats for his family.

In striking the balance of Uncle Sam's account, we would premise, that our estimates embrace only breadstuffs, the great staples of the northern and middle states, and which constitute the principal means, in these states, of paying for the foreign merchandize which we consume.

By a statement from the treasury department, it appears, that the importations of grain, flour and meal, during the year 1837, were as under stated, estimated in dollars.

Articles.	Imported.	Exported.
Flour,	\$122,691	\$2,987,269
Wheat,	4,154,325	27,206
Rye and rye meal,	333,695	165,467
Corn and meal,	3,918	911,634
Other grain, bread, &c.	8,837	325,077
	\$4,623,466	\$3,416,653
Deduct exports,		
Bal. against Uncle Sam, \$1,206,813		

in the commodities which it is his business to raise and sell, and which he never ought to be obliged to buy.

If we add to this balance of the amount which the old gentleman paid last year for foreign silks, viz. 14,352,823 and for foreign sugar, 12,514,504

It will show an annual balance against him, of 28,074,140

Twenty-eight millions of dollars, in articles which it is either his professed business to raise, or which he can produce by his own labor, and from his own soil. This balance would however be reduced by the value of the silk and sugar which he exported in 1837, to about twenty millions of dollars. If these facts were applied to the affairs of an individual farmer, we should naturally suppose that his boys were either too proud or too lazy to work, and perhaps both. And wherein does the analogy fail between an individual farmer and a nation of farmers. A diminution of crops was among the causes of the late national embarrassments; and our surplus products have been relied upon to pay the foreign balances against us.

What would be the conduct of the individual farmer who should find his affairs thus going to ruin? Would he not instruct his boys in the science and practice of his business, and stimulate them to labor, by rewards, that the farm might produce enough and to spare, to pay off his debts, and keep something on hand for a wet day? And if such would be the politic course in the manager of a farm, why would it not be wise in the managers of a state, or of a nation? They give millions annually to aid those who add nothing to our national wealth, and which tend to elevate the idler above the man of industry? Why not give for instructing the farmer and mechanic how to double the profits of their labor? We insist, that the higher branches of learning when blended with practical instruction in the useful arts, and particularly in the business of agriculture, are more profitable to a state, than they are when applied to the learned professions.—Cultivator.

INDIA RUBBER.—We mentioned, a short time since, that this article had been used very successfully in binding books. We now observe that it is manufactured in such a way that it can be used for printing, and the Boston Courier states, that they struck off a few copies of their paper on it, a short time since, and the impression was very good. It was prepared by Mr. Goodyear of Roxbury, and he intends forwarding some specimens to Europe. We should think paper from this material, might be made to answer the borrower's purpose, as it would not wear out by being lent, as our common paper does.—Essex Gazette,

LEGAL.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.

DUTIES OF SHERIFFS AND CONSTABLES.

The party obtaining judgment in a civil action, in any Court of Judicature within this State, shall be entitled to have his execution thereon at any time after the expiration of twenty-four hours after judgment rendered, and within one year next after the entering up of such judgment: *Provided*, That there be no appeal granted. And execution issuing from the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, shall be made returnable within three months, unless the Circuit Court of Common Pleas shall sit within that time, and in that case it shall be made returnable to the next Court; and those issuing from the Supreme Judicial Court, shall be made returnable at the end of six months, unless the Supreme Judicial Court shall sit in the said county within that time, and in that case it shall be returnable to the same; and those issuing from a Justice of the Peace shall be made returnable within sixty days from the day of issuing them; and when such executions shall be returned without any satisfaction made, or satisfied only in part, the Clerk of the Court from whence, or Justice from whom such execution issued, shall, upon application of the creditor, make out an alias, or pluries execution for the whole, or the remainder, as the case may be, till the judgment shall be fully satisfied: but if the party shall neglect for the space of one year next after obtaining judgment, to take out his execution, or shall not within one year next after his execution shall be returned not satisfied, take out his alias or pluries, he shall sue out his writ of *scire facias* against the adverse party, to show cause, if any he hath, why execution ought not to be done; and upon his not showing sufficient cause, the Court shall award execution, for what remaineth, with additional costs: or the creditor may bring his action of debt on the judgment.

Whenever it shall happen that any sheriff, coroner or other officer authorized by law to serve executions, shall at the same time have several executions wherein the creditor in one execution is debtor in the other, any such officer is hereby empowered and directed to cause one execution to answer and satisfy the other, so far as the same will extend: *Provided always*, That this act shall not be construed to extend to any judgments or executions wherein the creditor in one execution is not in the same capacity and trust, debtor in the other: *And provided also*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to affect or discharge the lien which any attorney has or may have upon any judgments or executions for his fees and disbursements, or to affect the rights of any person to whom or for whose benefit the same judgments or executions, or the original cause of action thereof may have been assigned, bona fide, and without fraud.

Digest of Decision of the S. J. C. in cases involving the above Law.

Judgment is presumed to be entered on the last day of the term, unless on notice it be in fact entered previously, in which case the time is minuted; and the "thirty days" are to be reckoned accordingly.

The day after the last day of the term is the first day of *thirty*.

Where the "thirty days" expire on *Sunday*, the lien does not extend into the following day.

If land attached on mesne process be seized on execution within thirty days from the judgment, it is sufficient although the proceedings on the execution are not completed until after thirty days have expired; and in such case the officer may date his return as of the day of the seizure, to which day all the after proceedings have relation.

The sheriff cannot retain goods attached on mesne process, after judgment is rendered for the defendant on an appeal, although the plaintiff reviews the action.

The submission of an action, and all demands existing between the parties, to the determination of referees, dissolves any attachment of property made in that action; and this whether other demands are in fact exhibited to the referees or not.

So where in an action of *assumpsit* a settlement of all accounts was made by the parties and judgment rendered for the plaintiff on the balance due him, which included some demands for which there was no proper count in the writ, it was held that the lien created by his attachment was thereby dissolved *in toto*, so far as the rights of subsequent attaching creditors were concerned.

An irregularity in issuing an execution does not make it void.

Where one of two or more judgment creditors die after judgment and before execution issues, the execution ought regularly to issue in the name of all the creditors; but if it issue in the name of the survivor only, it is not therefore void.

A Justice of the Peace who issued an execution in two or three hours after he had rendered judgment, was holden liable to the party against whom such execution issued, and who was imprisoned thereon, in an action of *trespass*.

Bail were holden, notwithstanding the execution was made returnable at an earlier day than it should have been.

After the time when an execution is to be returned, it cannot be executed by taking the body, goods or estate of the debtor. When it is returnable in three months, it may be executed on the last day of these months. When returnable to a court to be holden at a certain day, it may be executed at any time on that day, while the court is setting, but not after the court is adjourned to the next day.

But if the officer has begun to execute it at any time before it is returnable, he may complete the service after it is returnable, and retain the execution to endorse the service thereon; the whole of which will have relation to the time when it commenced.

Justices of the Peace may renew executions and make copies after the expiration of their commissions.

Where bail has surrendered the principle upon *scire facias*, and he is committed, the plaintiff is entitled to an *alias* execution on which to charge the principal, although more than a year has elapsed since the return of the former execution.

Persons and property are made liable to attachment on *scire facias*.

Mistakes in levying executions upon lands not belonging to the debtor may be corrected on *scire facias*.

No regard is paid to the origin or nature of the demands; whether they arise *ex maleficio* or *ex contractu*, they are reduced to the same level by the respective judgments, and will mutually compensate each other.

The Supreme Court will set off a smaller judgment against a larger between the same parties, although the smaller judgment is on a demand which had been assigned, the assignee having previous notice of the demand on which the larger judgment was founded.

Whether, where the creditor in one execution is joint debtor with others in another, the officer, having both in his, is bound to make an offset, is doubted.

Where upon application to the court to offset judgments, the court refused after a full hearing, the officer holding the two executions issued upon such judgments is not liable to an action for refusing to set them off in the same manner. But it is otherwise, when the court should decline to interfere at all in the matter.

EDUCATION.

Review, of the Report of the School Committee of the town of Winthrop, 1838;

BY A TEACHER.—(Continued.)

"In ten districts there have been winter schools, and in most of them experienced and well qualified instructors were employed."

How much (in the opinion of the Committee) these "well qualified instructors" had profited by their *experience* will appear from the following extracts from the Report.

"There is a class of scholars in this school who *parse* the English Grammar with an understanding," &c.

"The scholars in grammar answered their ques-

tions readily, but not very correctly."

"The scholars were assisted in answering questions which they should have been able to answer without other aid than that afforded by their books."

"A class of 8 in English Grammar *parsed* understandingly and fluently."

"A class in grammar *parsed* in a manner showing a familiar knowledge of the grammar," &c.

It is evident from the language of these extracts that *parsing* was the highest exercise known to those who studied the Grammar of their native language, in the schools of Winthrop—or that was expected by them from the Committee. If a scholar *parsed* fluently, they seemed to consider him an accomplished grammarian! In no part of the Report do they intimate, that the exercise of *parsing* is only a preliminary to further acquisitions—a necessary exercise preparatory to the application of the Rules of Grammar to Composition, &c.—that it is an acquisition which is of no sort of use to them, and which will be soon forgotten unless thus applied.

It is also evident from the language of the Report that the course of instruction, pursued by the teachers of the schools in Winthrop was calculated to encumber the memory of the pupils with words without fixing in their minds corresponding ideas.

It is said of one school that the pupils *answered the questions put to them readily, but not very correctly*: that is, they *were very ready to give incorrect answers!* Could there have been stronger evidence of the ignorance of these pupils—and that they had not been properly instructed? And again, that the scholars *were assisted in answering questions which they should have been able to answer by the aid afforded by their books!* The Committee ought to have known (and to have informed the teacher,) that it was a waste of time to require pupils to commit to memory the words of a book to be recited in answer to formal questions.—Pupils should be required to answer questions from their knowledge of the subject—from ideas obtained. Unless they can do this—(if they have committed words, without obtaining ideas,) the efforts of the teacher are worse than useless—the time of the pupils has been wasted—and they will be likely to be *very ready to answer questions incorrectly!*

The Committee say of one school that "the desire to advance, had prevented a sufficient and thorough acquaintance with what was passed over."

No stronger evidence than this could have been adduced by the Committee, that these pupils had not been properly instructed and that they did not understand the subject upon which they were spending their time. Scholars that are properly taught will never be desirous of advancing any faster than they clearly understand the subject to which their attention is directed. Any study to be interesting, must be understood by the learner.

* * *—"2 [scholars] in Philosophy recited 200 pages."

This statement was made by the Committee as evidence that the school had been properly conducted, and that the "2" scholars referred to had made satisfactory improvement in the study of philosophy. What must be thought of the notions entertained by the members of a School Committee who sit down and listen with their fingers on the line, to the recital of 200 pages of a book? Is the purpose of ascertaining whether or not, the teacher had done his duty. Did not the committee know that a child of good parts, could as well commit to memory, the contents of books, at home in the chimney corner, as in the school room? No citations of this kind afford no evidence of the skill of a person in the science of teaching—in

fact a man does not deserve the name of *teacher*, who would allow his pupils, while in school, to waste their time in so unprofitable a manner, as committing to memory for the purpose of recitation, verbatim in school, 200 pages of any book.

"Mr. D—F—presided in the winter."

This smacks too much of the dignity of "King Log"—ruling his little dominion with a rod of birch!—of a petty tyrant who instead of teaching his subjects *orders them to learn!* Surely no one who has any just notions of the duty of a teacher, would entertain an idea so preposterous, as that of a teacher's *presiding* over the *deliberations* of a house full of little *urchins*, engaged in puzzling out their elementary lessons. A *nurse* in such cases is much more needed than a presiding officer!

The Committee declare that in their opinion *Malte Brun's Geography* "is the worst selection for common schools, that can be made from the books now in use." They give but one reason in support of their opinion, viz. that it contains too much matter for an elementary work, that "it is encumbered with so much comparatively unimportant matter, that the principles are lost." No one will doubt that there is much force in the objection here urged. But what will be thought of the following declaration of the Committee—"of Greene's Grammar suffice it to say, a great loss has been sustained when it has been suffered to supplant Murray's Grammar simplified by Fisk or Murray's Grammar without the simplification." Here are two Grammars recommended by the Committee the greatest objection to which is (to use their language) that they are "encumbered with so much comparatively unimportant matter, that the principles are lost."—But a Grammar based on the same principles, which entirely remedies the evil complained of (and a number of others, scarcely less important in a school book,) is by these very consistant gentlemen condemned. Besides the committee show themselves to be quite as ignorant of the design of the work of Mr. Greene, as they are of the contents of "Murray's Grammar simplified by Fisk or Murray's Grammar without the simplification." It never was I presume the design of the publishers of Greene's Grammar to supplant either of the works named, but to prepare the young learner to read them with pleasure and profit. The study of the Grammar of the English Language, is generally considered an abstruse and uninteresting one—it is so to the young as the subject is presented to them in the larger treatises on that science. Neither "Murray's Grammar simplified by Fisk or Murray's Grammar without the simplification" is calculated to relieve the pupil from the irksomeness of his task. Both of these works, though useful to those more advanced in the study, present too much to the young pupil at one and the same time,—more than he can understand and retain. The work of Mr. G. obviates these difficulties, by presenting the subject in distinct and successive portions, and the parts in their natural order—enabling the pupil clearly to understand every portion as he progresses from the simple to the more abstruse parts of the subject. I have used Mr. Greene's Grammar for a number of years, and have witnessed the results produced by its use in the schools of others, and I am satisfied that it is, as an introductory work far superior not only to the other works named, but to any other Grammar hitherto published in New-England. In fact, for the reasons before mentioned the larger treatises on the subject of Grammar are not suitable to be put into the hands of youth. In that work (Greene's) the subject is stripped of every thing but the essentials, and the teacher has only to follow the directions which accompany every lesson in order to give the young mind

a clear view of the leading principles of the science, and to prepare him to pursue the study with pleasure and avidity—establishing clear views of those principles, the want of which has led the School Committee of Winthrop into the numerous errors which disfigure their attempts to address their fellow citizens—even on the subject of education,—and the want of which will ever be felt by those who are doomed to make use of elementary school books in which they are overwhelmed with words before the leading principles have been established in their minds.

[The remainder of this number in a future paper.]

From the Bangor Courier.
THE AROOSTOOK AGAIN.

GOSSETTLEMENT, Aroostook River, {
June 12, 1838. }

DEAR SIR:—I believe that I informed you in my last, that I was about going up the St. Croix, at any rate I have been up, and returned to this place last evening. What circumstances gave the name of St. Croix to this stream in the *Chronicles of the Aroostook* do not inform me; but whatever it was, or whether given by Jesuit or Pagan, that is the cognomen by which it is now known and by which, in all probability, it will always be known. It enters the south side of the Aroostook in No. 10, 5th Range, directly opposite the Goss farm, and is crossed near its mouth by the contemplated Aroostook Road.—The fact of the road crossing here, and it being the point where it also strikes the Aroostook, gives some little importance. For the most part of the way to its source the water is somewhat quick, though we found it pretty good doing with our batteau and birch, until we came to township No. 9th, 4th Range, where we found Falls. Here Mr. Pollard of Old Town is erecting Mills. It is a very good site, as far as water power is concerned, but the land in the immediate vicinity is rocky and hardly suitable for culture. There is good land however, not far off. This site is about three miles from the road. In the East part of this township is a fine ridge of hard wood growth, which, since we came down, we have attempted to examine, and got part way to it, but found it necessary to wheel about and seek a shelter. At first, as has been the way of it since we commenced our pilgrimage, a few clouds made their appearance and then followed a deluge of rain sufficient to put a stop to the progress of any body not absolutely *amphibious*. I know not whether you "in the world" have such copious showerings from morn to night as we do, if not, we should like to spare you a moiety of what falls to our share in the wilderness. Continuing our way up the St. Croix, we came into No. 8, 4th Range, belonging to Massachusetts, and here are some first rate Mill privileges, and also a goodly stock of timber already cut to your hand & a plenty more standing if application be made soon. Its long continuance in either position is extremely problematical, more especially as Aroostook lumber brings, as I am informed, from eight to nine shillings more per ton, at Fredericton and St. Johns than other kinds.

The land on the banks of the stream in this township is flat and swampy, and you pass over quite a long reach of comparatively still water before you get into the lake, when you find some handsome swells on the East sides, coming down to the water's edge. At the outlet of this lake on the right as you go up, is a small point of slate rock jutting into the stream.—Here the lovers of good trout can have rare sport.

The fish here are by no means particular as to the "ways and means" of "coming to their end," whether by fly tackle, *a la mode*, or by the unsportsmanlike apparatus of a hook and string on an *alder bush* and a *junk* of pork for bait. This proved to be quite an interesting spot to all of us, and I believe every one of the party, during the short time we were here, found business to suit his taste. Our friend Capt. S. delighted himself with cheating the poor fish out of their existence, by dancing an artificial fly before their eyes and flaying them ashore which he did *secundem artem*. Simmons was equally successful with the more substantial lure of clear pork, swinging them with his *bean pole* of a rod through mid air by main strength. P.,

who is an old rat for lumber, was peeping about and apparently very satisfactorily engaged in taking a census of the tops of the huge pines that, perhaps for centuries past have towered above the other growth. You may know by the look of his eye some of them will kiss the ground ere many years pass away. Joe was beating the bush in search of Otter slides where he might hereafter set his *Kunegechegan*, and your humble servant found some minerals and a rare plant or two which he bagged to bring away with him. Nor were the musquetoes and black flies idle, for they made game of the whole company and the way that they "let into us" can be much more keenly felt than described. The rains and the warm weather have brought them out in myriads and unless you keep your hands beating a double tattoo about your face and eyes, your blood must run, "no mistake." The settlers say that they are much more numerous this year than they have ever known them, and from the short but lively experience that we have had of their operations, we feel no disposition to dispute their word.—The principal sources of this stream are in townships No. 7 of the 5th Range and No. 7 of the 3d Range, and it is an excellent stream to run timber down, as the waters move about right for the most part of the way, and below the lake it is of uniform breadth, say from 10 to 15 rods. It is also very free from obstructions. The branch in No. 7, 5th Range, goes up to within 10 or 15 miles of Houlton and the settlers often come up this way when they visit that town. By clearing out the stream one might go in boats to within a few miles of the Belfast Academy township, and New Limerick. I am also informed that some of the branches of the Mattawamkeag are not far off, although I cannot myself tell what the distance is. I mention these facts, because a knowledge of every avenue to this region is important, as it tends to exhibit the chances that Nature has given us for internal navigation, by clearing and improving and connecting our streams. Whether these improvements will ever take place heaven only knows, but this I know; unless a mighty change shall come over the spirit of our people, the day will not arrive till long after you and I are mingled with the dust. And yet what is to hinder setting about the business immediately? The extra prudent man will say, *lack of funds*; but it verily seems to me that common sense would say it is a *lack of faith* in the feasibility of the thing and a lack of *enterprise* in the community. I do not believe that the Lord has made, in any other State—nay, in any other territory of like extent in the wide world, so many opportunities for internal improvements of this kind, as in Maine; and yet we quietly doze over them, waking up occasionally to wonder at the enterprise of others, and abuse the Almighty for giving us a long winter now and then; and make that an excuse for becoming *torpid* again. It is time to rouse up, for we have been the "*sleepy hollow*" of the Union long enough. If you Bangoreans wish to ensure eternal prosperity to your city, all you have to do is to unite to a man, follow out the designs of nature, and, by connecting and improving the streams above you, make yourselves the focus where they will all meet and pour their treasures into your lap. There is no mistake about it. You have built up a goodly city, but my word for it, you must turn to now, and build up the country to support you, or you will soon have more tenements "To let" than you have at present. I suppose you will call this a digression, and I think it is. I will therefore quit abusing you and get back to the St. Croix. On descending the stream below Pollard's mill site, you find some fine meadow grounds or low intervals. Here are some small islands on the margin of the river which, with the adjoining shores are covered with a heavy growth of Blue joint. By casting your eyes upon the map you will perceive that the river runs through a part of No. 10, 5th Range, but the meadows I believe are in No. 9. This township (No. 10) is now being surveyed by Mr. Gardner, under the direction of the Surveyor General. The southerly part of it is composed of swells of land of hard wood growth, and it is good land.—There are also some strips or belts of intervals of moderate width on the river. The northerly line passes through a "*Caribou bog*" of little value, but there is also considerable pine timber of medium quality in the N. Westerly part. The field notes of

the surveyors will however give a more particular detail of it than I can. It is not one of our first rate townships, but in consequence of the road striking the Aroostook here, it will, as I have once before remarked, be a place of some importance, at least until more roads are made.

On our return we found several individuals from different parts of the State who had come in to look for lots to settle upon; and we were informed that some who had come in, had also taken up the line of march "quick time" back again, considerably disappointed with appearances and prospects, and that too after staying but *one night* in the place and that a *rainy* one. I know not by what rule they can make up a judgment upon some hundred townships in such a short space of time. A person coming here to explore for the purpose of locating himself should take time for it and not be in a hurry. He should also exercise cool and dispassionate judgment and, examine all the circumstances for and against this or that place. He must think also before he starts from home, that although the road is *cut* through, it is not turnpiked to within 20 or 30 miles of the Aroostook, and that the men now to work upon it cannot finish it to the river for a year or two. He must also make up his mind, if he comes here, to endure for a time many privations. If he has no courage to do this, he is not the man for a pioneer. A man coming here to settle should have a little capital to keep himself alive, till he can make a clearing and get a crop, and a large fund of *Enterprise, Industry and Economy*. If he has none of these last requisites he has no business here. He had better stay where *Alms Houses* are more plenty. Many who have come in and taken time to look around have selected lots and gone to work with a determination and resolution which will assuredly lead them to competency and independence in a few years. It is a very warm day, and in spite of the musquitos I have spun a "long yarn" as a sailor would say. Chase has gone down with Dr. Whipple—not exactly to Egypt—but to *Presquile* for bread. I shall therefore borrow a *squatter* in his stead, and steer for the *Umquolus* to-morrow.

Yours, &c.
E. HOLMES.

Summary.

ENGLISH PAPERS, to June 7, have been received at New York by the Virginian, from Liverpool. They contain no news of importance. The preparations for the Coronation occupy a large space in their columns.

Her Majesty's Coronation Robes attract great crowds to the house of the artist who has the contract for manufacturing them.

The preparations at Westminster Abbey were advancing with much rapidity. The details of these preparatory measures, which may interest a portion of our readers, we will find room for to-morrow.

The fatal riot at Canterbury had been the subject of an investigation by the magistrates of Kent. Of fifteen prisoners, four were committed for trial on a charge of willful murder. Nine of the rioters were killed in the affray. The madman, who caused the riot, appears to have deluded his followers, making them believe that he was able to work miracles.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson left London, June 4, on a visit to Earl Spencer.

A dinner was given to Sir Francis Head, June 6. When his health was proposed, he rose and commenced a speech, in which he said, he was anxious to explain what had been the conduct of the North-American colonies, and that of the United States and their citizens; but before he had entered upon the details of his exposition, "he was so much overcome by his embarrassment that he was utterly unable to go on, and after several unavailing attempts, resumed his seat amidst loud cheers."

There were rumors of the following changes about to be made in the ministerial arrangements: The Duke of Sussex to go as Lord Lieutenant to Ireland; Lord Mulgrave to have the Home office; Lord J. Russel to be First Lord of the Treasury; Lord Melbourne to retire; Sir F. Lamb, his lordship's brother, now ambassador at Vienna, to be made a peer.

The London papers affirm that the Portuguese

government had refused its assent to the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade.

For the state of trade and the markets, see the appropriate head on the preceding page.

FRENCH PAPERS, to June 8, have been received by the packet ship Burgundy, from Havre.

The papers of June 3 announce the arrival at Paris of Mr. Muhlenburg, Minister from the United States to the Court of Austria. He was presented to the King of the French on the 2d.

The Chamber of Deputies was arranged upon a bill granting extraordinary credit of 18,171,408 francs, for keeping up the French possessions in the north of Africa.

A Toulon letter, dated June 2d, states that a brig of war was ordered to sail immediately on a secret mission, supposed to be Mexico. The Toulon papers state that the sloop-of-war Perle, the brig Voltigeur, and the transport Indienne, had received orders to sail for the coast of Mexico, and that the brig Badine had sailed for the same destination.

The *Journal des Debats* announces the death of the Duchess d'Abrantes—widow of Junot—on the 17th of June.

It was reported in the Paris journals that Prussia was preparing to enforce the surrender by Belgium of Vanloo, and other strong places awarded to Holland. It was not doubted that the combined cabinets were disposed to enforce a final settlement of the disputes between Holland and Belgium.

There had been several attempts at riot in Brussels—all put down by the military. They originated in political feelings.

Ali Effendi, second secretary of the Turkish embassy at Vienna, drowned himself in the Danube on the 27th of May. Cause unknown, supposed to be a violent attack of home sickness.

A steambont, bound from St. Petersburg to Traveimana, with one hundred and thirty-two passengers, and a crew of thirty-three men, was destroyed by fire on the night of May 31. All were saved except three passengers and two of the crew, missing.—*Boston Courier*.

DISTILLERIES. We are happy to announce that the great Distillery, at Athens, (Ohio,) that consumed 36,000 bushels of grain in a year, has come to a stand still; and will no longer consume the bread the children of the country want, and make it into spirits to ruin their fathers. A gentleman, lately riding in a Western State, called at a Cabin in hopes of finding some refreshment, but found nothing but three children, almost starved: they said their mother was dead, and their father had been gone to mill *three days!* and there was not an article of provision in the house, but dry Indian Corn. On arriving at the next village, ten miles off, he ascertained that the father had been lying there drunk, while the poor motherless, and worse than fatherless, children were crying for bread. Some persons are in the habit of disregarding such accounts, as mere stories, made up for effect; but nothing could be more likely to happen. We have all seen fathers no more capable of taking care of their children than beasts, and much less so; and in new and thinly settled countries, and especially where a great portion of the grain has been made into whiskey, what but suffering and starvation must be expected? It would be folly to make up false stories, when we are constantly meeting with true ones, as well adapted to warn people against the use of spirits. We have hundreds of men in every county, who have talent, and might be respectable, but for this unhappy propensity. There are hundreds of women in the land, well educated, and who would do honor to the highest circles, but whose hopes and prospects have all been blasted by intemperate husbands; thousands of children are sickened at heart, discouraged, abused and left uneducated, by means of intemperate fathers.—These are abundant reasons why even the temperate drinker should cease to set the example of using spirit, and throw his whole weight in favor of temperance.

Much has already been done. The 1300 distilleries in New-York, are reduced to 200; and the importation of foreign spirits is reduced nearly in the same ratio. The consumer is merely the dupe of the rum-seller; he has to pay all the cost. How long can it be, that there will be found poor laboring men, willing to spend their money to support an aristocracy of rum sellers?—*Essex Gazette*.

DOMESTIC SLAVE-TRADE.—We have never joined and abolition society, though we profess to be of the anti-Slavery party. What true republican is not? While we abominate some of the proceedings of the Abolitionists, and read with no very respectful feelings some of their publications, we cannot be surprised that persons who make an honest business of philanthropy, should feel indignant when they see advertisements like that which follows, in the newspapers of a country which professes to be the freest country on earth. The advertisement was cut from the Baltimore Commercial Transcript. The advertiser is welcome to the insertion in the Courier, gratis.—*Boston Courier*.

CASH FOR NEGROES.—The subscriber has built a large and extensive establishment and private jail for the keeping of slaves, in Pratt street, one door from Howard street, opposite the Circus or Repository.

The building having been erected under his own inspection, without regard to price; planned and arranged upon the most approved principle, with an eye to comfort and convenience, not surpassed by any establishment in the United States, is now ready to receive slaves. The male and female apartments are completely separate—the rooms for both are large light and air, and all above ground, with a fine large yard for exercise, with delightful water within doors. In erecting & planning this edifice, the subscriber had an eye to the health and cleanliness of the slaves as well as the many other necessary conveniences. Having a wish to accommodate my Southern friends and others engaged in the trade, I am determined to keep them on the lowest possible terms, at 25 cents per head a day, and furnish them with plenty of good and wholesome provisions. Such security and confidence I have in my building, that I hold myself bound to make good all jail breaking or escapes from my establishment. I also will receive, ship, or forward to any place, at the request of the owner, and give it my personal attention.

N. B. Cash and the highest prices will at all times be given for likely slaves of both sexes, with good and sufficient titles. Persons having such property to dispose of, would do well to see me before they sell, as I am always purchasing for the New Orleans market. I or my agent can at all times be found at my office, in the basement story of my new building. HOPE H. SLATER.

The National Intelligencer contains a list of Acts passed at the late session of Congress.—The following are a few of the most important.

To provide for the better security of the lives of passengers in steamboats.

To remit the duties upon certain goods destroyed by fire at the late conflagration in the city of New York.

Making appropriations for certain roads in the Territory of Wisconsin.

To restrain the circulation of small notes as a currency in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

To increase the present military establishment of the United States, and for other purposes.

Granting half pay to certain widows.

To establish a criminal Court in the District of Columbia.

To prevent the issuing and circulation of the bills, notes, and other securities of corporations created by acts of Congress which have expired.

To authorize the sale of certain bonds belonging to the U. S.

To ascertain and designate the boundary line between the State of Michigan and the territory of Wisconsin.

To authorize the President of the United States to cause the public vessels to cruise upon the coasts in the winter season, and to relieve distressed navigators.

Authorizing the appointment of persons to test the usefulness of inventions to improve and render safe the boilers of steam engines against explosions.

To authorize the President of the United States to cause the southern boundary line of the Territory of Wisconsin to be ascertained and marked.

Making appropriation for the removal of the great raft of Red river.

To provide for certain harbors, and for the re-

removal of obstructions in at the mouths of certain rivers, and for other purposes, during the year 1838.

Making an appropriation for completing the public buildings in Wisconsin.

Resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Public Buildings to remove the walls of the burnt post office building.

Making appropriations for the naval service for 1838.

Making appropriations for Revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year 1838.

Making appropriations for the Cumberland road in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Gen. Wool and Gen. Irish have returned from the frontier, where they have been to explore and reconnoitre, for the purpose of recommending to the proper authority the best position for a military post for the defence of our country. We have information from which warrants us in saying that a Report and recommendation will, without delay, be forwarded to Washington in favor of a point near Moose river, where the Canada road crosses said river for a depot and battery immediately at the bridge, and also a depot at the foot of Moose Head Lake. The Fort can be supplied either from Bangor or Augusta, as a good road, from the foot of the lake to either place, may be constructed with very little expense, and through a level and fertile country. The land from the mouth of Moose river to the point designated, is uncommonly level and fertile.—*Bangor Courier*.

A bill to prevent the carrying of concealed weapons has passed the Virginia House of Delegates, by a vote of 85 to 17. An example well worthy the imitation of other Legislatures.

FERTILE LANDS.—Much is said about the fertility of the soil of Illinois, Michigan, and other Western States; but we see little use in having richer soil than some of the lands on the Merrimack. Assiduous cultivation is all that is necessary to make it pour out its bounties in rich profusion. If weeds grow there faster than here, we should not know what to do with them. We actually found, one day this week, a weed, 2 feet 7 inches long, and three-fourths of an inch through at the butt, where the ground was hoed clean ten days before! We saw a field of oats, a few days ago, which were so rank that they could not stand alone, and had lain down to rest. Our marrowfat Peas grow eight or ten feet high, and it would take a two bushel basket to cover a hill of our Beans. Verily, we see no use in having a soil richer than ours is with proper cultivation; and as to climate, the whole world may be challenged to produce a finer season than the present, in all the New England States.—*Essex Gazette*.

WESTERN LIFE.—A mason recently located at Lyons, Illinois, writes to a friend in this city, in this wise, under date of June, 1838:

At the stage houses where these fearful inscriptions placarded on the walls: 'No Michigan money received here for stage fare!' Scarce a farmer in the state but had his pockets burnt more or less by bills of the uncharted banks of the State of Michigan, a great majority of which, it is the general opinion, will never be worth one fraction to the bill holders. The unhappy expose by the Bank Commissioners, of the glass and nails composing their specie, put the 'grand finale' to their credit, and even the bills of the old chartered banks could be bought in towns on the Illinois river for 25 cents on a dollar. The three degrees of that money are as follows; 1st. Bank of the city of Detroit, called 'Red dog.' 2d. Chartered banks in the country, 'Wild Cat.' 3d. Banks instituted under the general banking law, 'Cataamount.' The stage stopped on the road to take in a passenger who handed Jelou a bill, which was instantly returned, accompanied by the phrase, 'Don't take red dog!' 'No?' ejaculated the other. 'Why, that are kind o' money, they tell me, is just as good as the specie and lighter to carry.' 'It may be lighter to carry?' What other money've you got?' 'Nothing but wild cat and cataamount.' O! Here's two bills that rank next to old gold—the 'Bank of Cold Water,' and the 'Bank of Sandstone.' 'Shan't take 'em—they're cataamount!' 'Then I'll fool it, I took all o' this

for good money, and it's got to go! You may drive on, Abombilique—sorry you don't know your interest? We now ascended a rolling piece of ground, our team proceeding leisurely along to balance the trouble of hauling through a swampy lot, when we were hailed by a 'ginewine Illinois Sucker, who wished a passage to Chicago. 'I can pay you,' said he to our coachman, 'in money that is money, and no shave about it. Now here's so'thing that's as skeerce as woods hereabout; (reads) the 'Bank of Lapeer'—private property holden—security on real estate to three times the amount—besides forty water lots—' Driver: 'In Lake Michigan?' Sucker: 'Darn it, no—I take it to be mill streams! Their specie aint glass and nails, I'll bet a hog! This here money is kalkilated for tew lay by! No tuckling off this description of currency for goods now-a-days—I paid a premium for it! But as I ain't got no other kind I'll let it go at par—though it rubs agin the grain!' Driver: (drily:) 'Lapeer is down?' Sucker: 'You don't! Why, I meant to deposite in that bank—you see the malicious rumors get about without any bottom—now I hain't no doubt that they have more specie than bills, and I'm confident they don't owe nothin.' Here's a V, and I'll take the change in large silver; they don't stand eight ten-cent pieces for a dollar in Buffalo—it takes two cents and a half more to make a shilling there—half dollars are about as convenient as anything.' Driver: (whipping up the team:) 'Ah, you needn't trouble yourself about getting on to the stage—we're rayther full, and Tim Snapper ain't to be taken in by wild cat!'

MARRIED.

In Washington City, Hon. Joseph C. Noyes, of Eastport, Me. to Miss Helen M. Alling, of Salisbury, Conn.

In Boston, Mr. George Harrington, of Roxbury, to Miss Amelia L. Simmons, of Eastport.

In South Berwick, Mr. Mark Grant to Miss Abigail Stevens of Lebanon.

In Saco, Mr. William Deering, Jr. to Miss Lydia A. Gould.

DIED.

In Phippsburg, on Saturday last, Lieut. Thomas M. Hill, of the U. S. Army, and son of the Hon. Mark L. Hill.

In Brunswick, Mrs. Abigail, widow of the late Gideon Toothaker, aged 88.

In Charlestown, Mass., Col. Laommi Baldwin, well known as one of the most skilful and scientific civil engineers in the country.

In East Vassalboro', on Sunday morning, 15th inst., after a long and very distressing illness, which he bore with great fortitude and patience, Capt. Stephen Hoyt, aged 63,—formerly of Augusta. Also, on the following evening, Mrs. Anna Hoyt, his mother, aged 84 years. They were buried in one grave.—*Printers in New-Hampshire are requested to copy.*

FOR SALE.

The valuable Farm on which the subscriber now lives, situated in Winthrop, on the County Road leading from Waterville to Portland, containing eighty-seven acres of the best of land, and suitably divided into mowing, pasture, tillage and wood; it has on it a large orchard, and the whole is well watered. The buildings are a one story house, something old, a barn 62 by 30 feet, nearly new, and suitable outbuildings. Said Farm is in a good state of cultivation, well fenced, and cuts about 30 tons of English hay; and is known to be one of the best farms in town for corn and grain. The terms may be made to accommodate the purchaser, as it will be sold *very low* and an undisputed title given.

OTIS FOSTER, Jr.

Winthrop, July 23d, 1838. 6w23

WOOL! WOOL!

100,000 lbs. Wool wanted, for which the highest Cash Price will be paid by B. NASON, Agent of Salisbury Manufacturing Co., or

WM. NASON & Co.

Hallowell, June 13th. 44tf.

WOOL—WOOL.

Cash will be paid by A. F. PALMER & Co. No. 3, Kennebec Row, for a few thousand pounds of FLEECE WOOL.

June 26, 1838. 3w.

PAPER HANGING.

A new and elegant assortment of French Paper Hanging, comprising a great many new and elegant patterns, from 37 1-2 to \$1.50 per roll.

Also, American do. at all prices. For sale by GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH. July 13, 1838.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A good Milch Cow for one year, for which a fair price will be given. Inquire at this office.

POWDER.

30 Casks prime Powder suitable for sporting or blasting Rocks, for sale cheap by

A. R. & P. MORTON.

Hallowell, July 10, 1838.

Gault's Churns, Wilder's Rakes and Quaker Cheese Presses,
Just received and for sale at R. G. LINCOLN'S Agricultural Warehouse.

Hallowell, July 3, 1838. 22

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS.

The following Agricultural Tools may be obtained on reasonable terms at all times at R. G. LINCOLN'S Agricultural Ware House, Hallowell.

Ploughs, of all sizes,	Manufactured at
Do Side-Hill,	Worcester,
Cultivators,	by Ruggles, Nourse,
Drill Machines, or Seed	& Mason.
Sowers,	

Ploughs, of all sizes,—Flagg's Pattern, to which was awarded the premium last year, by the Kennebec Ag. Society

Lamson's Patent Scythe Smiths. Boothby's com mon do. Cast Steel Hay forks. Do. do. Grain forks. Do. do. Manure forks. Do. do. Shovels. Ames' Back Strapped do. Ames' Spades. Cast Steel Hoes. Garden do. Plimton's Steel Plated. do. Plimton's Common do. Steel Potato do. Farwell's Scythes. Kimball's do. Scythe Stones. Darly's Rifles. Sickles. Grain Seives, &c. &c.

June 12, 1838. 44c19f.

Marsh's Superior



PATENT TRUSS.

These Trusses are constructed in many particulars on an entirely new plan, and their advantages over all other Trusses, have been attested not only by the most respectable of the Medical Faculty, but by the actual experiment of those afflicted with the disease which they are intended to alleviate. The most eminent Physicians, upon an examination of this Truss, are so decided as to its superiority, that they have cheerfully and voluntarily given certificates to the proprietors to be laid before the public. They are adapted to persons of all ages from the infant of a few weeks old to the aged of fourscore.—Certificates of cures have been given by persons from 60 to 70 years of age, some of them laboring men, who have had ruptures from 20 to 30 years standing, and were completely cured by using the above Trusses, after trying other kinds to no purpose. The above Trusses, together with Hull's, &c., can be had of SAMUEL ADAMS, Druggist—Hallowell, Me.

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POETRY.

From the Portland Transcript.

STANZAS.

I saw a brilliant meteor sweep
Across the evening's tranquil sky;
Majestic through the upper deep
It sped, all beautiful and high.
I turned a sudden glance upon
The moon, just verging from the sea:
I turned again, the flame was gone—
Had faded in immensity.

Thus, often hath Hope's meteor gleamed
Athwart the changing sky of life,
So vivid have its beauties seemed—
With such resplendent colors rise—
That I had thought it might not fade,
But in increasing lustre bloom;
Vain thought—in disappointment's shade
The glowing thing passed to its tomb.

Baltimore. J. N. M.

The annexed beautiful lines, by Miss H. F. GOULD, are from the Knickerbocker:

WORSHIP BY THE ROSE-TREE.

Author of Beauty, Spirit of Power,
Thou who didst will that the Rose should be,
Here is the place, and this is the hour
To seek thy presence, and bow to thee.
Bright is the world with the sun's first rays;
Cool is the dew on the soft, green sod,
The Rose-tree blooms, while the birds sing praise,
And earth gives glory to Nature's God.

Under this beautiful work of thine,
The flowery boughs that are bending o'er,
The glistening turf, to thy will divine,
I kneel, and its Maker and mine adore!
Thou art around us. Thy robe of light
Touches the gracefully-waxing tree,
Turning to jewels the tears of night,
And making the buds unfold to thee.

Thy name is marked in delicate lines
On flower and leaf that deck the stem;
Thy care is seen and thy wisdom shines
In even the thorn that is guarding them,
Now, while the Rose that has burst her cup,
Opens her heart and freely throws
To me her odors, I offer up
Thanks to the Being who made the Rose.

The following is a list of persons who have consented to act as agents for this paper. There are many towns in which we have subscribers and have not yet appointed an agent. In all such places we shall consider it a favor if the Post Master will act as agent, or recommend to us some suitable person who will.

Alna, A. G. Dole, Esq.
Atkinson, E. H. Hammond, Esq.
Abion, Benj. Libby.
Augusta, E. Fuller.
Andover, Joseph Simpson.
Bangor, Messrs. J. & J. True.
Brownville, E. A. Jenks, Esq.
Bradford, Gorham Davis, Esq.
Bath, Thomas Eaton, P. M.
Brunswick, Joseph Griffin.
Belfast, E. Beman.
Buckfield, Col. Nath'l. Chase.
Burnham, D. Milliken.
Bristol, James Varney, Esq.
Canada, Hon. Levi Johnson.
Corrinna, James Hawes, P. M.
China, Benj. Libby, Jr., P. M.
" South, A. H. Abbot, Esq.
" Weeks' Mills, Charles A. Russ, P. M.
Carmel, Tyler R. Wasgatt, Esq.
Dover, Mordacai Mitchell, Esq.
Dixmont, R. D. Crocker.
Dyer's River, Hiram Dagget.
Damariscotta Mills, Joseph Haines.
Dixfield, L. Norcross.
East Sangerville, E. S. Fowler.
East St. Albans, Jacob H. Vining.
Exeter, John Shaw.
Ellsworth, Charles Jarvis, Esq.
Emden, J. Pierce, Esq.
Fairfield, Eben'r. Lawrence, P. M.
Freedom, John M. Smith, Esq.
Foxcroft, Moses Swett, P. M.
Farmington, Joseph Johnson, P. M.
" Fulls, A. B. Caswell, P. M.

Guilford, L. Howard.

Greene, Elijah Barrel, Esq.
Gray, Charles Barrel, Esq.
Granville, James H. Gower, P. M.
Garland, N. Bartlett, P. M.
Gardiner, Charles Tarbel.
Gilead, Thomas Peabody, P. M.
Harmony, P. Soule, Esq.
Harmon, John H. Hinkley.
Hartford, Edward Blake.
Hope, Abner Dunton, Esq.
" McLane's Mills, George Pease, Esq.
Jackson, Boardman Johnson, Esq., P. M.
Kingsbury, Sanford Kingsbury, Esq.
Lanneus, Moses Burley, Esq., P. M.
Levant, Wm. Bradbury, P. M.
Lubec, H. G. Balch, Esq.
Lewiston, Dan'l. Read, P. M.
Litchfield, Lorenzo Y. Daly.
Montville, Jona Bean, P. M.
Monson, Alpheus Davison, M. D.
Milo, C. G. Foss, Esq.
Minot, Osgood Robinson.
Mt. Vernon, Dexter Baldwin.
Mt. Desert, David Seavey, Jr.
Newbury, Eben'r. Bickford, P. M.
North Dixmont, E. Jennison.
Norridgewock, Hon. J. Bates.
New Portland, J. M. Dennis, P. M.
Nobleborough, Snow Winslow.
North Yarmouth, E. G. Buxton.
New Sharon, Col. W. Williamson.
Orrington, Warren Ware, Esq.
Oxford, E. R. Holmes.
Parkman, John Pratt, P. M.
Palmyra, George Lancy, Esq.
Plymouth, Bachellor Hussey.
Prospect, Hon. S. S. Heagan.
Pittsfield, Benj. Adams, P. M.
Paris, Lorenzo King.
Peru, J. H. Jenne.
Perry, W. D. Dana.
Ripley, John Hale, P. M.
St. Albans, J. H. Vining.
Sidney, Enoch Swift.
Sangerville, Stephen Lowell, Esq.
Searsmont, Sumner Pattee.
Troy, Hon. Jesse Smart.
Thorndike, Daniel Philbrick.
Temple, Adam Mott.
Thomaston, John O'Brien, Esq.
Turner, Col. N. Chase.
Union, John Little, Esq.
Unity, Hon. Rufus Burnham.
Vassalboro', Thomas Frye, Esq.
Vienna, Levi Johnson.
Waterville, Gen. Jesse Robinson.
Whitefield, R. Noyes.
Waterboro', Isaac Deering, Esq.

SHINGLE MILLS.

The subscriber offers to the public, *Shingle Machines*, patented by Mr. CARY of Brookfield, Mass., which he can safely say, are superior to any others built in the New-England States; and will furnish them to purchasers on short notice, jointing wheels and saws with them. All such as wish to purchase will do well to call and examine.

CHARLES HALE.

Gardiner, Me., March 1, 1838.

12tf

BEES—BEE HOUSES.

Beard's Patent Bee Houses, with Bees in them or without Bees. Price, with Bees in them and the Right for one farm, from twenty-five to fifty dollars apiece. The above Bee Houses contain from two to four swarms each, in two separate apartments—each apartment contains two hives and thirty-six boxes; the whole house contains seventy-two boxes and four hives—and is so constructed that you have no occasion to kill any Bees for time.

Price of empty Bee Houses, with a farm Right, fifteen dollars; Right without a house, for a farm, five dollars; Right for a good town for keeping Bees, forty dollars; those not so good, in proportion. Letters, post paid, will receive immediate attention

EBENEZER BEARD.

New Sharon, March, 1838.

6m5.

VALUABLE] FAMILY MEDICINES.

Dr. Relfe's Pills and drops. Dumfries' Eye Water, &c. Corn Plaster. Harrison's Remedy for the Piles, Cough Pills, and Pristaltic Lozenges, together with the most approved Standard Medicines. 20

For Sale by SAMUEL ADAMS,
Apothecary, Hallowell.

GRAEV STONES

The subscriber would inform the public that he continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand, (near the foot of Winthrop st.—on the River side of Main St.) where he keeps a very large assortment of stone—consisting of the beautiful New York White and Blue Marble—Thomaston Marble—Quincy Slate stone, &c. &c.

He would only say to those individuals who wish to purchase Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Tablets, Paint stones, &c., that if they will call and examine the chance of selecting among about 1000 feet of stone—some almost, if not quite equal to the Italian White Marble—also his (PRICES) Workmanship, after more than a dozen years' experience—if he cannot give as good satisfaction as at any other place in Maine or Massachusetts, he will pledge himself to satisfy those who call for their trouble. His shop will readily be found by its open front, finished monuments, &c. in sight. To companies who unite to purchase any of the above, a liberal discount will be made. Chimney Pieces, Hearth stones, &c. furnished to order.—All orders promptly attended to; and all kinds of sculpture in stone done at short notice.

JOEL CLARK, JR.

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Hallowell, Dec. 2, 1837.

PITTS' MACHINE FOR THRASHING AND CLEANSING GRAIN.

The subscribers would respectfully give notice that their Machine for thrashing and cleansing grain is now in successful operation. It performs the different operations of Thrashing out the grain, —Separating it from the straw, and Winnowing it from the chaff in the most satisfactory and expeditious manner. It handles all kinds of grain equally well, both mowed and reaped: and is very convenient, the thrasher being of the usual height.—Having tested the power and utility of our Machine, we offer it to the public as superior to any thing of the kind now in use.

The above Machines are manufactured by Capt. Samuel Benjamin and Cyrus Davis of Winthrop, Maine, where those who wish can be furnished with our latest improvement, fitted up in the most workmanlike manner.

JOHN A. PITTS,

HIRAM A. PITTS,

Winthrop, July 5, 1838.

CRADLES—CRADLES.

Just received at the Agricultural Seed Store, Hallowell, a supply of those superior, light and highly finished Cradles, manufactured for the New-England Agricultural Warehouse, Boston.

Taking into the account the superior quality of the timber—the perfect neatness of the work—being light and easy to handle, and the peculiar adaptedness of the construction to do the work, the manufacturer thinks he hazards nothing in saying his cradles are equal to any others now in use.

Farmers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Hallowell, July 2, 1838.

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Strayed.

Strayed away from the subscriber on or about the 30th of May, 1838, a dark bay Mare,—black mane and tail,—and about 10 years old. Said mare had no white about her, except a small white spot on her left fore shoulder. Any one who will give information where said mare can be found, shall be suitably rewarded.

JOHN SPRINGER.

Richmond, June 23d, 1838.

3w22

Notice.

Samuel Hodgdon of Gardiner, did on the second day of July instant, impound in the town pound in said Gardiner, in the county of Kennebec, a yoke of Oxen of a dark red color, one with a star in his forehead and one of them having a poker on his neck—which oxen were impounded for doing damage in the inclosure of said Hodgdon to his wheat—and the owner is requested to pay the sum legally and justly demandable being fees and damages and expenses, up to this time, eleven dollars and eighty six cents—and to take said oxen away.

THOMAS HOUGHTON, Pound Keeper
for said town for 1838.

Gardiner, July 6, 1838.

S. R. FELKER

Has on hand a large and extensive assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Camblets, Velvets and Vestings. Also, a large assortment of ready made Garments. Garments cut and made in a genteel and fashionable style, and warranted to fit.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase for cash will find it to their advantage to call at this establishment.

Hallowell, Feb'y. 17, 1838.

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